Lexington Road

In 1851, the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike Company built a southern branch line from Gilman's Point (St. Matthews) to Louisville at Liberty Street and Beargrass Creek, east of downtown. The original tollgate was located near Cave Hill Cemetery and Etley Avenue. As with the other turnpikes, the tollgate moved east with the Louisville city limits.

93. Irish Hill

Baxter Avenue, Beargrass Creek, Payne and Spring Streets Liberty Street east to Lexington Road

Irish Hill is a pre-Civil War neighborhood which wraps the base of the hill rising just east of downtown to form the Highlands neighborhoods. In the 19th century the area was known as Billy Goat Hill after the herd of goats which grazed on the hillside. The neighborhood developed primarily as a residential area, consisting mostly of frame, shotgun houses. A Renaissance Revival structure built around 1869 for Nicholas Finzer, a tobacco merchant, is located at 1212 Hull Street.

94. Distillery Commons

Lexington Road and Payne Street

Distillery Commons is the modern name of a group of large, multi-story, brick warehouses. They are shown on an 1888 map as the William & Stockum Warehouses and on the 1892 map as the Hamilton Warehouses. Across Payne Street was the site of the old City Workhouse and the source of an early name for this part of the turnpike, Workhouse Road.

95. Fehr House / Sunnyview

2724 Lexington Road

Brewer Frank Fehr built this Tudor Revival home in 1923. The firm of Joseph and Joseph, well-known for its revival examples, designed the house. With its use of brick, half-timbering, stucco, and dominant gables, the mansion strongly resembles the Kosair Children's Hospital on Eastern Parkway, designed by the same firm.

96. Alta Vista

Alta Vista Road, south to Park Boundary Road

In 1901, James McFerran subdivided a large tract of land on the north side of Cherokee Park. Large estate tracts were platted on both sides of Alta Vista Road, which winds between the park's northern boundary and Lexington Road. Between 1900 and 1925, the elite of the city constructed large, suburban estates there, including Barnard Hall (715 Alta Vista), Gardencourt (1044 Alta Vista) and Rostrevor (1141 Rostrevor Circle).

97. Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

2825 Lexington Road

The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary located in Louisville in 1877. In the early 1920s, the Seminary purchased a 57-acre tract of land between Lexington Road and Grinstead Drive. Plans were drawn up in 1923 by the Olmsted firm of Boston for a campus of 21 buildings, designed in the neo-Colonial style by Louisville architect Arthur Loomis in association with James Gamble Rogers of New York City. Later construction designed by the Louisville firm of Nevin, Morgan, and Kolbrook has adhered to the original concept.

98. Cherokee Gardens

Lexington Road, Cherokee and Seneca Parks, Alta Vista and Cannons Lane

Cherokee Gardens was platted in 1925 and designed by the Olmsted Brothers. The subdivision was carved, in part, from the William S. Speed property at (2828 Lexington Road). This house is a Colonial Revival design by New York architect, Charles Platt.

99. Whitehall

3110 Lexington Road

This antebellum house on Lexington Road began as a two-story, Greek Revival style building. It was built in the 1850s by John C. Marshall. An early 20th century owner, William Johnson, extensively renovated the house and hired the Olmsted Brothers to design the gardens. In 1909, John Middleton bought the house, named it Whitehall, and added the monumental, six-column portico.